So when I talk to you about modifying stuff, I don't want to talk -- like I'm not trying to talk down to you, but I got to try to make you understand the same things that I understand.

Q. Yeah.

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A. So modifying a trigger is as simple as knowing how to take a weapon apart beyond a standard field strip, which is what you do to clean it, and actually taking the internal trigger and hammer and/or striker lock mechanisms and swapping them out. Now, there are a lot of aftermarket products that are as simple as you take your gun apart, you remove one piece by taking two pins out and then you put in a similar but oftentimes more highly polished or finely-tuned identical piece and the weapon will operate more smoothly.

That's not forbidden in our policy, but it is set up so the only people that are authorized to do that are department armorers, because department armorers are qualified to do it. We're not gunsmiths but we're qualified to change out parts. We're not

2.4

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authorized to weld or fix broken parts, we only can replace them, right, but we also are qualified to replace drop-in aftermarket parts if need be and if approved.

So when I inspected McMahon's rifle and found that he had modified his own trigger by putting in a different trigger group, whether it's drop-in or a couple of pins, I was most concerned with whether he was qualified to have done that work, so I asked him if he were a department armorer or an armorer certified for the Colt M4 or any variants, which is what type of rifle he had, and he told me that he was.

So then I wasn't so worried about the trigger modification but I became more interested in getting him onto our armorer staff because we were very shorthanded, and as a result of being shorthanded sometimes things like missing that endplate on his Glock happened.

Now, I wanted him to come onto the armorer staff so we would have more personnel to do better inspections and assist

with weapons maintenance. So I asked him to drop in my box all of his qualifications as armorer so I could get them on file and put him on the team. So that's what happened with that.

Did I answer your question?

Q. You did, yeah.

So when you were inspecting his weapon, how did you know that the trigger had been modified? Did it look different?

A. Well, it was not a Colt M4. I don't remember what exactly the brand was of his rifle, but it was a clone. They call them clones because they're identical in manufacturing, just made by a different company.

And I recognized that the trigger, he had a flat trigger, which is often used in competition, sometimes used in the field by different operators, but usually not stock on an off-the-shelf patrol rifle. And just by the visual inspection alone I suspected that it was an aftermarket trigger; and when I asked him, he said it was and that he put it in

his rifle.

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- Q. When you have the flat -- you said the flat trigger, does it fire differently or like is it harder to fire, easier to fire, slow, faster? What's the difference?
- A. It's neither. It's simply a different feel on the tip of your finger, and some people prefer a flat trigger and some people prefer a curved trigger, but I don't think that it does anything by the shape of the trigger that actually assists in its operation, it's just individual preference.
- Q. You were talking about how you were interested in getting McMahon on -- you know, as one of the people who inspected the weapons because you -- you know, like you felt like maybe it would have caught like more things, like the endplate. Did you feel that when you were in that role, that position at Vallejo, that you had adequate support to do your job effectively?
- A. I think that in Vallejo, based on the unfortunate circumstance of how many officers we had versus the workload, which I

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think if you compared the department at least at the time that I worked there, we had one of the smallest numbers of officers per capita of most cities probably in the country, and of the personnel that were there, most of us had numerous collateral duties, "collateral" meaning like I was on the SWAT team, I was in charge of training the SWAT team, I was on the range master -- I had the range master position for a while, which meant I was responsible for all the weapons, their maintenance, their procurement, their inspections, and the personnel that were to do it.

bike patrol team that, you know, we had to do that as a collateral duty on an overtime basis. I used to also assist as the canine coordinator in joint capacity with my brother. I was one of the weaponless defense instructors and had to coordinate the training with that. I was on the Critical Review Incident Board teams. I had to go to the -- and I am not -- I am not an anomaly when it comes to that level of responsibility for most employees at the Police

Department.

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So I'm not saying we didn't have the support, I'm saying we really didn't have the personnel to get all those jobs done as well as I would have liked to.

- Q. Okay.
- A. So in my assignments, when I found problems, most of the time I didn't look at the officer as at fault, I looked at for how I could improve what I knew we were doing so that that problem wouldn't continue.
- Q. Well, one of the things that struck me is when you were talking about your experience with your first officer-involved shooting in Concord and how you were commiserating with a fellow officer who had a similar experience and then you witnessed that in other officers at Vallejo.

Did Vallejo have the mental health treatment or some sort of like person that the officers could talk to for support when they were involved in those, you know, traumatic life-and-death experiences?

A. Absolutely, they did. And

through no fault of the department is it a difficult experience. I don't care who you are, whether you work for a Police Department or not or you're in the military, the situation of being put where either you may lose your life, an innocent person you're trying to protect may lose their life or even the suspect you're trying to take in peacefully, if they cooperate, may lose their life as a result of whatever the suspect's actions are, which aren't in your control, that's a -- for lack of a better -- without trying to sound like a drama queen, that's a harrowing experience.

Q. Yeah.

A. And the department does its best, they give you a chance to speak with a psychologist, and they have -- nowadays they have critical incident debriefs that all the people that are involved, including dispatchers and/or even medics sometimes, can take, you know, take part in. But the problem with the whole situation that causes the stress, I think, in one of my -- in my personal opinion, is that you're not as free to talk to anybody

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as most other people would be because of litigation, ongoing investigations, and, you know, you don't want to be tampering with other folk's statements and interviews don't always get done immediately and the case is still under investigation for months, so you really don't have many people you can talk to.

And then you wind up in situations like this, where 23 years later I'm still discussing officer-involved shooting. A lot of us won't even talk to the people at home about it for fear of getting them subpoenaed into court. Not that you're going to say anything wrong, you just don't want other people to have to deal with all of the stuff that we're going to want to -- that we don't want to but we willingly participate in, like this interview.

So it's hard. And I don't know that any level of mental health assistance would mitigate that, because that's just a challenge that has to be dealt with. I don't think in any way that that makes -- you know, I think there is plenty of opportunities for

2.4

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officers to get mental health help and in my personal opinion there always has been.

Q. Do you think that the level of responsibilities that individual officers had, you know, very extensive according to what you were saying, do you think that that puts a -- has any impact on an officer's ability to do their job the best they can?

MS. KNIGHT: Objection, calls for speculation, vague, ambiguous.

BY MS. LORENTSON:

- Q. You can still answer.
- A. I never saw an officer conduct themselves in any way that was less than the best of their abilities, but I do believe that the nature of the department staffing levels and workload was very taxing.
- Q. There were some notes about, you know, your efforts surrounding that, and can you tell me like what, if anything, you did to try and address the staffing concerns at Vallejo?

We just talked about Ryan McMahon, adding him onto the unit that

inspected guns, but beyond that.

2.4

A. Well, the department had several staff meetings regarding recruitment and personnel. There was -- I mean, a lot of this -- a lot of this started really post 2012 when -- well, the city went bankrupt in 2007ish and we lost a ton of officers as a result of that and the city's contract disputes and/or failure to have contracts, pay cuts, those were all obstacles to us recruiting and retaining personnel.

And of those that stayed, the mandatory overtime that occurred daily on every squad also became a deterrent for people to want to come work here. We addressed those issues in staff meetings almost every meeting with trying to come up with new recruitment and retention strategies.

But I do believe based on all my training in supervisor schools that that is not a unique problem to the City of Vallejo, that has been a problem, and you see it in the news all the time now, especially post the George Floyd stuff, good luck retaining and recruiting

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people that want to do this job based on the nature of the perception of it and the exposure to liabilities that it brings versus the benefits you get out of it.

- Q. When you brought up at staff meetings, you know, the solutions and the ways that you could improve the staffing issues, were the people in the leadership positions receptive?
- A. Absolutely. Absolutely. I just don't think -- I think given -- again, I don't want to say anything out of speculation. My belief is given the situation of society's perception and treatment of police officers and the individual experience of Vallejo police officers with the pay cuts and benefits cuts, I think that the people that wanted to retain and recruit officers were more than hopeful but I feel like their hands were a little tied.
- Q. Understood. So we've heard a lot of talk about a Taco Bell incident. What happened at Taco Bell?
- A. An armed suspect was shot and killed by the Vallejo Police Department.

Page 111 There was -- I will admit to you 1 0. 2 the depositions are running together for me, 3 but there was one individual that talked about rumors involving some supervisors and Netflix. 4 5 Have you heard about that? Netflix? 6 Α. 7 Uh-huh. 0. 8 Α. I have no idea what you're 9 talking about. 10 Ο. So there was a witness who had 11 talked about an allegation that when the Taco 12 Bell shooting was occurring or before it had 13 occurred, at some critical point, there was an inability to reach certain supervisors because 14 15 they were watching television at the 16 headquarters. 17 I am unaware of any such Α. 18 allegation. 19 MS. KNIGHT: Hey, Amanda, it's 20 about lunchtime over here. If you 21 don't have a lot, I would want to power 22 through, but if you think you're going

now might be a good time to --

to have, you know, an hour plus, then

23

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1	MS. LORENTSON: Oh, we'll take a
2	lunch break.
3	MS. KNIGHT: Thank you.
4	THE WITNESS: Okay. Thank you.
5	
6	(Whereupon there was a luncheon
7	recess from 12:25pm PST/3:25pm EST to
8	1:00pm PST/4:00pm EST.)
9	
10	BY MS. LORENTSON:
11	Q. All right. So I can't remember
12	where we left off, but I've been unfairly
13	bouncing around anyway, so I guess it doesn't
14	really matter.
15	
16	(Discussion held off the
17	record.)
18	
19	BY MS. LORENTSON:
20	Q. Let's see, Mr. Tribble, you
21	separated from Vallejo or retired in 2021.
22	What were the terms of your separation? Was
23	this you retired, getting retirement benefits
24	or were there any terms you negotiated with the

Page 113 city when you left? 1 2 Α. No, ma'am. I simply turned 50 3 and thought it was about time I get to have a weekend or a night off or a holiday to be with 4 5 my family after 27 years of not. You know, and I don't mean any 6 Q. 7 disrespect by asking this question but I forgot to ask when we started, during the break did 8 9 you have the opportunity or did you review any 10 documents? 11 Α. No, I did not. I ate a burger. 12 Q. Okay. Good. And did you 13 discuss the substance of your deposition with 14 anybody? 15 MS. KNIGHT: Other than counsel. 16 THE WITNESS: No. BY MS. LORENTSON: 17 18 Okay. Without getting into what O. 19 you discussed with counsel, did you discuss 20 your deposition with counsel? 21 MS. KNIGHT: Objection, 22 attorney-client privilege. I think the 23 substance of discussions are off 2.4 limits. If you would like, you can ask

	Page 114
1	him if he talked to me without touching
2	the subject and how long.
3	MS. LORENTSON: I think that
4	speaks for itself.
5	BY MS. LORENTSON:
6	Q. Okay. So who is Travis
7	Aspegren? Now I know I'm mispronouncing that,
8	but do you know who that is?
9	A. You're asking me?
10	Q. Yes.
11	A. Travis Aspegren I think is
12	Q. Yes, Aspegren, yes.
13	A. Yep. He was an employee with
14	the Vallejo Police Department.
15	Q. What was his role as an
16	employee?
17	A. I know he was a patrol officer
18	for a while. I think he may have been an FTO
19	but I'm not sure, which would be a field
20	training officer.
21	I don't remember if he was
22	actually on the SWAT team or not. I know when
23	he worked for Benicia PD and we were a joint
24	team, he was on the SWAT team, because it was a

regional team comprised of Vallejo and Benicia, and I don't remember if he got back on to it when he was in Vallejo.

- Q. You know, just to paint broadly with -- you know, paint the testimony that you've given so far with broad strokes, is it fair to say that whenever you bent someone's badge, they were present for that, so the individual officer was present when you bent their badge?
  - A. Yes.

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- Q. So if Travis talked about a practice of hanging uniforms on lockers after a fatal shooting and that the badges would be somehow -- his words were, "someone would bend the badges somehow during the middle of the night," who do you believe would be the officers that were engaging in that? Have you heard about that too?
- A. This is the first time I've ever heard anything like that.
- Q. Do you have any reason to doubt that that's true?
  - A. I don't know -- the only reason

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I could doubt that that's true is that I have never heard of it, but I would never even begin to allude that Travis Aspegren would be untruthful, so.

Q. Now, Travis also testified -- he was interviewed by Giordano. Curiously enough, his interview does not appear in the report and I don't believe we have been provided affirmatively with the audio. We were able to find it. But there is a note that he said before the article went out, before all of the news, he said that some officers viewed the badge bending as a notch on their belt for a fatal shooting.

Is that something you've heard by officers that may have taken a different view of badge bending than you did?

- A. No.
- Q. So have you ever heard anyone describe it being a notch on a belt for a fatal shooting?
- A. No. If I -- if anything like that I heard or read, it would have probably been in a newspaper article that came out about

Page 117 this where that illusion was made, and I -- it 1 2 was nowhere near correct. That's when I 3 remember hearing something about it being fatal. 4 If Travis said that he heard the 5 Ο. notch in the belt for a fatal shooting before 6 7 the article ran, because of your, you know, your extensive experience in the department, 8 9 who could I speak to to see if I could verify 10 or disprove that? Do you have any idea of who 11 might know? I don't, other than anybody he 12 Α. 13 worked with. 14 Do you know who he worked with? Ο. 15 Α. I can't remember off the top of 16 my head. 17 MS. LORENTSON: Katelyn, correct 18 me if I'm wrong, you never provided us with his statement, right? 19 20 redacted in the report. 21 MS. KNIGHT: You know, I don't 22 remember offhand that specific one. I 23 feel like this may have been part of a 2.4 later supplement, but I don't have a

Page 118 specific memory at this point. 1 2 MS. LORENTSON: Because I think 3 that the -- the only way I would say I 4 would find that, interestingly, was 5 going in through the emails at the end and the audio link is linked in the 6 7 emails, and so I was lucky enough to be able to find that. 8 9 So we have all of the materials 10 from August of 2021, and I don't 11 believe that we received a copy -- so I'd just like to put on the record a 12 13 request for the copy of his interview, 14 whatever notes or documents, because 15 obviously it's information that's, you 16 know, news to me and Mr. Tribble as 17 well that I would like to be able to 18 look into. 19 MS. KNIGHT: Okay. Yeah, I 20 mean, I think these were subpoenaed 21 records from Mr. Giordano. We did have 22 a chance to look through those at the 2.3 time of the subpoena. I don't believe

that was withheld. I'm certainly happy

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to double-check it for you.

MS. LORENTSON: Yeah, you understand with the controversy surrounding documents being deleted and everything, I need to dot all my I's and cross my T's.

## BY MS. LORENTSON:

Q. So, Mr. Tribble, we were given three versions of -- well, actually, four drafts of the Giordano report, and, you know, that came out to be about 3,000 pages. Looking at the comparisons to the final report that we were given and also the initial drafts, there were several shifts in the way that the reports were written and I'm hoping that you can give me some clarity, if you can. If you can't, that's fine.

One of the shifts I noticed between the first draft and the final draft was that there were findings of fault against -- in the later drafts the findings of fault were against former employees like Ryan McMahon and Terry Poyser. Do you have any understanding as to those people's like position in Vallejo, if

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1	they were people that were respected, not
2	respected? I'm just trying to understand why
3	those statements were made as the reports
4	evolved.
5	MS. KNIGHT: Objection,
6	foundation, speculation, compound.
7	MS. LORENTSON: It doesn't
8	matter. He can answer.
9	THE WITNESS: I have no idea.
10	I've only seen one piece of one of the
11	versions of the report, which was my
12	interview.
13	BY MS. LORENTSON:
14	Q. Yeah.
15	A. I don't know which version that
16	was from. But I've gotten two in both
17	depositions so far, and they are the same.
18	Q. Okay.
19	A. That's all I know.
20	Q. That's okay. No; honestly, like
21	I'm just trying to figure out stuff.
22	So Kyle Wylie, all the
23	allegations against him were sustained, but
24	what had happened in the report from the

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initial draft to the final draft was that the sections about him were rewritten, including removing dates and identifying where badge bending happened. And, you know, interestingly his story aligned very similarly with yours.

Do you have any idea as to Kyle's standing in the Police Department or what his position was when this would have been happening in 2021?

A. I always held Kyle in a very high regard, and when he worked for me or with me, maybe on a different team but the same days, he was one of the members that I could always count on to be reliable and competent and professional. That's my own experience with him. And I never had any knowledge of him having anything to do with badge bending until I heard it in Judge Healy's courtroom.

Q. So Kyle Wylie you said, you know, you had never heard of any allegations about him bending badges, and they sustained all of the violations against him, but then people like David McLaughlin and Matt Kamoda, who admitted to having their badges bent, they

Page 122 were exonerated of any department violations. 1 2 As someone who through his roles 3 had to be a part of, you know, like you sat on the Critical Incident Review Board, I'm 4 5 assuming you had to look at violations, potential violations, do you have any 6 7 understanding as to why the charges or like the violations were exonerated against Matt and 8 9 David even though their badges were bent just 10 like Kyle's was, just like Jarrett Tonn's? 11 MS. KNIGHT: Objection, 12 speculation. 13 MS. LORENTSON: That's fine. 14 BY MS. LORENTSON: 15 You can answer. Ο. 16 MS. KNIGHT: And she is correct, 17 you can always answer unless I instruct 18 you not to. 19 THE WITNESS: I'm just listening 20 to you two ladies tell me what to do. 21 Somebody tell me what to do. BY MS. LORENTSON: 22 23 To give you clarity, Mr. 0. 2.4 Tribble, I am trying to figure out if this was

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a fair and unbiased report, and I have -- I mean, obviously we've gone through the things where people were given secondary interviews and you were not and you were charged with multiple violations and other people who had their badges bent were not, and so I'm trying to figure out why certain people were found to have violated policy and then the exact same conduct other people aren't, and so I'm just trying to figure out if you can help me understand the politics in the Vallejo Police Department to understand that better, because I have no frame of reference.

- A. It would be purely conjecture on my part. I have a belief, but, again, that's conjecture and it's based on my personal experience and opinion with what has been going on over at the Police Department, so.
- Q. Well, I would like to hear your personal belief based on your personal experience.
- A. I believe that the impetus and objective of this entire investigation was to begin the process of replacing the command

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staff at the Vallejo Police Department. I saw that with the bringing in the Department of Justice to reevaluate everything that had already been reevaluated.

In my experience, you don't bring that in for standard officer misconduct, you usually would call on them to do an overhaul basically of the command staff.

That's probably where some of the jokes about tapped wires, you know, whatever, came from.

I have no information about the sustained findings on any of these, even on myself, until you told me. And, quite frankly, I have no objection to that in regards to me because even though I don't believe had this not reached the level of press notoriety and some of the unfortunate contemporaneous actual events that occurred, I still believe that extremely bad judgment, extremely poor decisionmaking on my part, there was no malice, there was no ill intent, there was no -- behind any of it, so I don't mind the sustained problem -- or sustained allegations against me, I don't think they're as large, the violations,

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as they are perceived to be or portrayed to be.

I don't necessarily think anyone besides me, and I believe I told Giordano this, should have been found -- unless they were doing something I don't know about, should have been found in violation at all. I did this, I own this, as far as Vallejo PD goes. It all falls on my shoulders, and none of this would have happened if it weren't for me and my poor decisions. So I'm okay with that.

I don't know the reason behind the other findings, but my belief is that there was -- there was and may still be a drive to completely alter the composition of the Vallejo Police Department from the top down, and --

- Q. By who?
- A. Probably the -- probably the city itself, meaning City Hall, city management. I am not -- that's way above my pay grade. These are all opinions and conjectures on my part.
  - O. Oh, I understand.
  - A. But that's what I believe.
  - Q. And by replace, do you mean like

	Page 126
1	replace the leadership, like the captain, like
2	are you talking about people like Bidou or I
3	guess
4	A. Well, Bidou is no longer there.
5	Q. Right.
6	A. Neither is the chief that they
7	brought in that initiated all this stuff.
8	Q. Elio? Elia?
9	A. No, I don't know if he was the
10	one that initiated it. It was the last guy,
11	the I don't remember his name.
12	Q. Whitney Horton?
13	A. No; Whitney was never a chief.
14	Q. Oh.
15	A. I do believe he is one of the
16	precipitating factors of this whole thing, but.
17	THE WITNESS: Who was the name
18	of the last chief prior to whoever is
19	working now?
20	MS. KNIGHT: Williams.
21	THE WITNESS: Williams, I
22	believe he was specifically brought in
23	to alter the structure of the command
24	staff at the Vallejo Police Department,

and I think he did his job and then he was -- he departed shortly thereafter.

All conjecture on my part.

## BY MS. LORENTSON:

Q. Yeah, I understand, I understand.

I'm going to represent to you that the reason why -- I agree with you that there is probably an ulterior reason for this report being made. The reason that was given was that it was meant to do a full and complete inspection and determination into what did or did not happen in regards to badge bending, and so, you know, that's the reason that was given. Whether or not that's accurate, I, you know, I think that's -- you have spoken on that just now.

A. Well, yeah, and if you don't mind, if you don't mind to help clarify part of what I'm saying is the people that you told me had been sustained, myself included, were all of the rank level, either a sergeant or maybe a lieutenant or a captain, I don't know, but not the lower level line officers.

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And there could be two reasons for that, right, there could be the drive to revamp the command staff structure, right, but there could also be this aspect, is when a ranking officer does something with a lower rank officer, that lower rank officer is at a disadvantage, right, to stand up or push back. So in some ways it could be looked at like it was a greater violation for someone that should know better and be a better leader, myself, I mean, specifically, should have been a better So that the violation may have more leader. magnitude with the ranking officer, if that makes sense to you. The junior or lower ranking officer, they're kind of at a subordinate level, you know.

And in none of these cases that I participated in did anyone have a choice on whether their badge was bent. They could react however they wanted, but none of them had a choice and none of them voluntarily gave me a badge to be bent and none of them ever expressed a desire for that to occur.

Q. Didn't Josh Coleman talk to Vice

Page 129 and say that he went to you to have his badge 1 2 bent affirmatively? 3 Α. Did Josh Coleman what? 4 sorry. 5 I think that Coleman had gone Ο. to -- had participated in an interview with 6 7 Vice News and it made it seem like he had sought you out to have his badge bent. 8 9 Α. I never saw the interview with 10 Vice News. I never -- they asked me for one, I 11 never provided one, knowing that we still had 12 all of this to do, you know. 13 Ο. Sure. 14 So I don't know anything about 15 what you're talking about, but I do know that in the incident that I remember bending Josh 16 17 Coleman's badge, I summoned him, and, again, would never have mentioned it to him until 18 19 after I did it. 20 What are your thoughts on the 0. 21 Vallejo Police Officers Association? 22 MS. KNIGHT: Objection, vaque, 23 ambiguous, relevance. Go ahead. 2.4 BY MS. LORENTSON:

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Q. Are you a member? Excuse me; were you a member when you were -- is it compulsory, like everyone is a member?

A. Well, it's compulsory to -- yes and no. I mean, if you want to have access to legal defense, then you have to be a member, because that's what the account is with, that's my understanding of it, which is why most people are association members.

I don't know that they ever really did anything that I am aware of that's helped or hurt the police officers. I know there is a lot of -- those guys were always involved in some kind of contractual disagreements or whatever with the city. It never seemed to be an amicable relationship between them and the city.

- Q. Do you know why there was contract issues between the city and the VPOA?
- A. You know, only the things that I heard, which are not direct involvement in any of the negotiations.
- Q. What interaction, if any, did you have with Michael Nichelini?

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- A. Well, Michael Nichelini was an employee of the Police Department.
- Q. And that his father was a former member of the Police Department, right?
- A. Yeah, his father was the chief that was running the department when I was hired.
- Q. There was an incident that we were told about where, in an email, that
  Michael had -- that Mr. Nichelini had taken a photograph of a badge that had a -- a Vallejo badge that had a swastika engraved in it and had sent it to his dad and it made its rounds in the Police Department. Is that an email that you had ever seen or you had to address in any way?
- A. I don't believe I ever had to address that, but I did hear about that and/or see it somewhere in the news or something.
- Q. Do you have any understanding as to why that photo would be shared?
- A. I would only say to defame the Police Department, because my understanding is that the date that that badge was issued, the

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swastika hadn't even become a thing with the Nazis because it was prior to the Nazi activities in, what, the '30s or '40s. That badge was prior to that. So I don't -- that's all I ever heard about that, so.

- Q. Yeah, but what did you hear about the -- have you heard anything about why Nichelini shared that? He shared that recently, it wasn't something that was -- you know, obviously wasn't around in the '30s or '40s. He shared it recently.
- A. Yeah, I don't know that he shared that. I know that a lot of things in my personal belief were, quote-unquote, leaked to the press in an effort to defame the department. I don't know how that came to be, that picture, so. I wish I could tell you.
- Q. What do you mean, leaked to defame the department?
- A. I think information showed up in like in the report against the badge bending thing, I think a lot of incorrect information was provided to the press from somebody, and I don't know who, but in an effort to initiate

this whole investigation. Because like I have told you, most of the reporting in those press pieces was inaccurate and nobody had ever had an in-depth conversation with me, who was the origin of all of this, and I had to watch -- I'm not playing the victim here, but because of the way things work with these things, I had to watch all of this unfold before I was ever given an opportunity for an interview and in subsequent depositions.

So I watched a bunch of information that wasn't entirely accurate in my opinion be portrayed as true, and that had to come from somewhere, you know, so.

Q. Who do you believe it came from?

MS. KNIGHT: Objection, calls

for speculation.

## BY MS. LORENTSON:

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- Q. That's fine. You can speculate.

  Do you have any -- like who do you believe it came from?
- A. Okay. So just to -- you have seen my interview with Giordano, correct?
  - Q. Yes.

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- A. Okay. So similar to that interview, I would say -- and, again, I was really, really adamant about making sure he understood this was my personal belief but there is not a foundation in direct knowledge, would just call this being a cop and having been around for a while, my belief is most of the source of this information came from a former captain named John Whitney.
  - Q. And why do you believe that?
- A. I believe that John Whitney
  was -- well, I know he was terminated, I do not
  know why and I don't think I could discuss it
  if I did based on personnel rules, but I can
  tell you I don't know why.
  - Q. Okay.
- A. I do know that prior to his departure from the Police Department information about officers involved in shootings, officers involved in use of force and myself personally had been released to the press after I had conversations with Captain Whitney, concerned about this type of information being misconstrued by the press.

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So based on my interactions with him and the subsequent airing of the same things I brought up as concerns that should be paid attention to, I narrowed it down to, well, this is the person I think that probably may have supplied this to the press.

I know that former Captain
Whitney had either a neighbor or a very good
friend that was a reporter. I had seen him
with her at the department many times. And I
know that prior to his departure all of our
phones in the command staff that I'm aware of
were ordered in for inspection, and I don't
know the depth of that inspection, but I know I
gave mine up willingly, even though it was my
personal phone, without any alterations, handed
it over, they had it for three days.

The administrative order said that my email connection had to be modified but then they told me it was so bad it needed four days, and shortly after that Whitney was terminated. I don't -- I don't know, but my belief is there was information that was considered confidential by the Police

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Department that's not for public release that was being released by that captain. That's a conjecture on my part based on the circumstances.

And then post his termination more negative press about Vallejo PD started ramping up.

Q. I took Mr. Whitney's deposition in this case, and he shared with me that there were some issues with the department that you guys disagreed on but then there were others that you agreed on. Do you think that that's an accurate statement, that there were -- putting aside how he handled it, if he did, do you agree that there were some departmental problems that you both agreed needed to be addressed, you know, understanding you may have disagreed on how they were addressed?

MS. KNIGHT: Objection,
mischaracterizes testimony. Go ahead.
MS. LORENTSON: No, it doesn't.
THE WITNESS: I'm not aware of
that. The interactions I had with

Whitney -- first of all, I was his

Page 137 subordinate for a good portion of my 1 2 tenure, both on the SWAT team and the 3 range staff and as an instructor, he 4 was one of my primary supervisors, and 5 in many cases we had what you would consider staff meetings for whichever 6 7 the discipline was, armoring, use of force, I never had much to do with the 8 9 driving guys, bike patrol, SWAT. 10 So we, we frequently had 11 meetings on, you know, the state of the 12 unit at the time and things that may 13 need to be improved or not improved. I 14 don't remember us ever butting heads 15 over something serious as like an 16 officer's lethal use of force. So I 17 don't know what he is talking about 18 there. 19 BY MS. LORENTSON: 20 And the fact that you agreed on Ο. 21 certain issues? 22 I think that we agreed on Α. 23 several issues. 2.4 Yeah. And was one of those Q.

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issues the instances involving officer-related use of force?

A. I think in most of those we saw eye to eye, yeah. And I think that if there was -- so when it comes to review of these things, if there is a different opinion among the people that are actually looking at this, they're not pointing fingers at each other saying you're wrong, you're wrong. What those meetings do is sometimes somebody sees something in a video that the other person doesn't and it gives the people that have to review it a chance to all go over it and speak their peace and get as much information out of the incident as they can, then come to a consensus.

So, yeah, I would say on most use-of-force things, at the end of the day most people are in consensus.

- Q. Did you ever, in any of the roles you had at Vallejo, push for additional training for officers?
  - A. Many times.
  - Q. In what areas did you feel that

there was a need for additional training?

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Firearms in particular and SWAT Α. and canine. I believed these are -- these are the incidents in the police job -- you got to -- without sounding insulting, you got to remember there is so much more to police work than what I'm talking about, but these things that I'm talking about are those things that they call high risk/low frequency incidents, and the reason you really need to train those is it's not like you go to work every day and do these things every day and become very proficient through actual practical application on a daily basis, but these things, when they do occur, they have a great, great potential for injury, harm to the public, harm to the officer, and, you know, sometimes catastrophic results, and that includes high speed pursuit driving, use-of-force application at above intermediate level, and, you know, specifically lethal force, in whichever form that comes, and then there is also places, like repelling, you know, when we're doing SWAT stuff, that happens very rarely, if ever, but I've done it a couple

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times, and if you're doing it ever, you need to be proficient.

So in all those disciplines I always push for more training, because with the workload we have, the department met the standards set forth by the state for training but I don't think it's enough to do things at a high risk level, and I just would always -- it never hurts to have more training in those, those disciplines.

- Q. When you say that, you know, you've -- it's commendable, you've taken a lot of ownership and, you know, blamed -- you know, said, you know, this is the badge bending thing, I own this, but you're aware that other people were bending badges besides you, right?
- A. I am now, but I also believe that that wouldn't have occurred if I hadn't invented the whole thing with Golinveaux, right. So I still claim ownership of that, as a secondary layer of my misconduct.
- Q. One witness told me that there was a habit among some officers, not all, but some officers where they had a practice of

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saying that the suspect was armed when the suspect was not arm. An example that was given to me was a high-speed chase at night and over the radio the pursuing officer said, you know, furtive movements, suspect is armed, when the witness said there is clearly no way they could have known that that person was armed because it was in the dark and in a car pursuit.

Had you ever had to address any issues with officer use of the radio and what they were saying while in pursuit or in one of these incidents?

A. I mean, that's a pretty broad question because you're asking me if ever, and I think there is more than one time that what you're describing has occurred and it's been discussed. The only time I actually had to be involved in any kind of documentation of such event would have been just recently with Officer McMahon.

Q. And what was that with Officer McMahon?

THE WITNESS: The personnel stuff doesn't matter, correct?

Page 142 Oh, I'm sorry for looking --1 2 MS. KNIGHT: We'll cover it with 3 a protective order. 4 THE WITNESS: Okay. Yeah, so at one point when Mr. 5 McMahon's performance was -- he was 6 7 under my purview as a lieutenant, he was an officer, some concerns had been 8 9 brought up from different avenues 10 toward me. One of them regarded a 11 pursuit I believe that he was in where 12 he said the officer -- the person he 13 was pursuing was armed and then -- and, 14 again, this is secondhand information 15 from -- I believe it was from Sergeant 16 Wylie, but then upon later review that 17 suspect either was found not to be 18 armed, which doesn't mean he wasn't 19 armed when the officer said he was, it 20 just means at the time he was contacted 21 he was found not to be armed, but I 22 think the issue was that, if I recall 2.3 correctly, was that Officer McMahon 2.4 denied having said that the suspect was

Page 143 armed on the radio, and I think that 1 2 was the cause for concern. 3 And that's the only case that 4 closely reflects the question you asked 5 me, if I got it right. BY MS. LORENTSON: 6 7 Ο. It does. Were there any other instances that you're aware of of an officer 8 9 claiming that a suspect was armed over the 10 radio and it turned out to be that they weren't 11 armed? 12 Α. I think that -- well, see, you 13 got to -- you have to be really careful with 14 the definition of "armed," because it's not the 15 same across the board, and there is -- I don't 16 know the accuracy of this statement, because 17 use of force was what my venue was. 18 O. Right. Use of force, I was supposed to 19 Α. 20 stay current on it, I was supposed to --21 oftentimes in the -- what do they call it? The 22 FBI's UCRS, Universal Crime Reporting

different departments, they all say that a

Statistics, right, and some reports of

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suspect is not armed if there is a gun near the suspect but it's not in his hand, and that's not an unarmed suspect. Any time where there is a gun in play, that suspect is to be considered armed because he has access to it.

There are a lot of times where people say the suspect was unarmed when he is actually driving a 3,000 pound vehicle at an officer and that's a weapon, so he is armed.

So I want to be very clear that the termed "armed" versus "unarmed" is a loaded term. There is a lot of different interpretations --

- Q. No pun intended.
- A. I'm sorry?
- Q. I said, "No pun intended" to say it's a loaded term.
- A. Oh, yeah, that's pretty good, I like that.

But, yeah, it's a tricky question because it's not defined the same by all the entities out there.

Q. Let me clarify, I am curious to know if in your role at the Vallejo Police

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Department, if you were aware of instances which an officer said a suspect, like you just said with McMahon to use as an example, where an officer says something on the radio in a use-of-force incident that turns out not to be accurate?

A. I think that that has happened, yes, and I think that what happens frequently, and without giving a specific result, but -- I can give a specific result, I was involved in an officer-involved shooting, I don't know what year it was, 2012 I guess, and it was a reverse hot robbery operation, and where we already knew based on prior knowledge of the suspect's MO, for lack of a better term, that armed suspects would show up at this sting operation and attempt an armed takedown of an alleged marijuana dealer. That alleged marijuana dealer was an undercover officer.

We had already been through several of these investigations, and the person that was a suspect in one of the prior ones was identified by phone number as the one trying to set up this next large volume marijuana deal

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but we had high suspicion it would turn into a robbery, so we sent the team out there that was trained up on doing a reverse robbery sting. I was involved in that.

The suspect prior to accessing a weapon made all the movements and had all the characteristics of somebody that carries a weapon. We know this because police officers carry weapons both on duty and generally off in a concealed capacity and we know what it looks like when people have concealed weapons, whether you can actually see the weapon or not, and we know how their bodies move because we have done it thousands of times at the range when they're moving with a weapon and trying to keep it secure in their waistband or their pocket or whatnot or even the weight of the jacket, the way it moves.

So in this case, the robbery case, the suspect had not yet accessed his weapon but we initiated the arrest attempt prior to the production of the weapon and he fled and he fled in a manner where I could see the hand movements and the jacket movements by

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the weight that was in his pocket that I identified as a suspect probably having a gun and being armed and we responded accordingly.

That is an example of when the gun is not yet seen and somebody says in a pursuit that the suspect is armed, it looks like he is reaching for a gun. Now that suspect was shot but got away that day, and there is no way to verify other than my statement, my witness statement, and I believe at the time Sergeant Cuello's witness statement, that that is what the suspect had and did. We both at some point saw a glimmer of what appeared to be the handgun. And that suspect fled out of our ability to capture.

He was recovered later at a hospital without a gun, but a couple of days after that a search warrant was conducted on his vehicle, the clothes he was wearing, including the gunshot wound evidence that occurred during our exchange was on his clothing, and ammunition for a firearm was found in his girlfriend's place, but I don't know that a gun was recovered.

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So I know that's really long-winded, but that's an example of what you're talking about, and that's not terribly uncommon but it's one of the things we're very careful about because we try not to set officers up for a mistake-of-fact shooting.

A mistake-of-fact shooting is when they see something that appears to be a weapon and in the split second they have to identify the threat and respond accordingly they may have made a mistake.

- Q. And what do you do in training to prevent that from happening?
- A. Well, there is a bunch of things that we do. We train threat identification is number one and a huge one. It's very difficult to do in a high-speed environment, in a fluid, not static environment. But by varying targets up with different things in their hands, different types of threats, even by commands at the firing line, whether we say "basketball" or "chainsaw" or whatever, the officer has to discriminate between what would or could be a threat before they respond. And that's how we

train for that.

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We also, when I was leaving, as an armorer, and I honestly don't know where they are with this in the program yet, but a huge advantage has come to the police departments via the military really. That's one of the things I was at, that shot show that we were talking about earlier, where it was red dot polygraphic optics on pistols had become very useful and their main advantage that I was an advocate for and really proposed to the Police Department, and Chief Williams seemed to be on board while I was working there, was that with a red dot optic on your handgun it does a tremendous, tremendous thing for the safety of the suspects, the officers and the public at large, and I'll describe it to you.

When you are using a handgun, for the last 26, 7, maybe even longer than that, years, as a firearms instructor, SWAT guy and a police officer primarily trained with a pistol, with iron sights to effectively use your pistol in the safest manner so that you didn't have errant rounds that hurt somebody

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that was an unintentional involved party or a hostage or an innocent of any type, you had to really focus on the front sight of your firearm to get an accurate shot off.

The problem with that is, and
I'm no doctor but I know from experience, you
can't clearly see about 2-1/2 feet from your
body and something that's 20 feet from your
body at the same time. So if you're required
to actually focus on a front sight to get an
accurate shot off, that takes your focus off of
your adversary or your intended target.

Now, because your focus has gone to a 2-1/2-foot distance and not at a 10 to 12 or 20 or 40-yard distance that you're now supposed to be engaging, it's a lot harder to identify whatever it is in the waistband, the pocket or the hand or what's coming up in your direction than it is with a red dot sight, because these red dot holographic sights, we've had them on our rifles for a long time, since the mid-'90s but the technology has become reliable enough for handguns, that system allows you to keep both eyes focused on

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whatever it is your intended target is, and the holograph just shows up while your eyes are focused on the intended target. That allows for a better identification of the movements, the body attitude, and the objects in or around the suspect's hands and what he is doing with those hands or she for that matter.

So to me there is no argument anymore against equipping officers' pistols with red dot sights because that allows them to be able to focus on whatever it is they're dealing with and it reduces the potential for mistaking a cell phone, anything else that would fairly -- be fairly innocuous to a handgun or a blunt object or a bladed weapon, because it allows the officers to see more clearly.

It also improves their

performance at the range. I don't exactly know
why. But older officers with less, I don't
know, acute eyes, mine are gone, I think mine
went around 10 years ago, and getting worse,
it's harder to pick up the sights as quickly as
it is when we were in our 20s, and these red

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dot optics tend to help those officers perform better. I don't know the physiology behind that. I think it probably has something to do with what I said earlier.

But to me there is no argument not to be equipping the duty weapons with red dot sights. It's just -- I've been pushing for that for a long time. I think the only obstacle is finances and equipment manufacturers. As far as I know, when I left, there weren't a whole lot of holster manufacturers that produced optic equipped pistol holsters that had the degree of safety and retention that we require as police officers.

- Q. Understood. I read to you portions of Jarrett Tonn's statement to Giordano. Were you ever his supervisor at any point?
  - A. I believe so, yes.
- Q. You said that there was one incident that you were involved with with him where you reviewed something through the Critical Incident Review Board, and that was an

Page 153 officer-involved shooting with Jarrett Tonn and 1 2 Gary Jones, right? 3 Α. Yes. 4 Ο. Well, what was the outcome of that critical incident review? 5 I think it was a consensus that 6 Α. 7 it had administrative approval. And what was the -- just the 8 Ο. 9 very basic broad strokes facts of that 10 incident? 11 Okay. I believe Jarrett Tonn Α. 12 and Gary Jones were partnered up in a two-man 13 I think at the time most of our guys had car. 14 to be in two-man cars, gals. They were in an 15 area where they had prior knowledge of a 16 suspect either -- I think it was through 17 informant information, that there was a suspect 18 that was on patrol, that had a stolen car and 19 was armed, because someone had seen him brandish the weapon earlier, either that day or 20 21 in close time to the event that we're talking 22 about here. 23 They identified the suspect in 2.4 the car passing them on some road, I don't

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know, on the east side of town, I can't remember specifically, they flipped a U-turn to catch up to the suspect, they got him stopped on a street just off of the main drag they had been on, and that suspect at the termination of the brief pursuit threw his car into reverse and -- or the car went into reverse, came back at the officers and struck their vehicle as they were getting out.

They engaged the suspect with gunfire, perceiving the collision as a threat of great bodily injury, and I don't -- I think he may have sustained minor injuries and then taken into custody. There was a passenger in that vehicle and that passenger was not struck by gunfire at all.

- Q. And Tonn, however, he fired his weapon, correct?
  - A. Todd?
  - Q. Tonn.
- A. Tonn, okay. Yes, I believe so.
  I believe Tonn fired I think it was 17 or 18
  rounds and I think Gary Jones fired one.
  - Q. So if Tonn represented that he

did not fire his gun during that incident, would that be an inaccurate statement?

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A. I don't -- I don't know how that he would have said that. I think it's on video, unless in that review we actually have the actors mistaken for who they are, but I think we watched the video and I think that the report was written and the consensus was four or five command staff officers.

Yeah, so that was one of the things I wanted to ask, because there is a -when I'm looking at the findings from this report, and, again, you know, we both talked about our thoughts, but the Critical Incident Review Log provided by the city to Mr. Giordano lists the only person being involved as Gary Jones and that Tonn did not fire his weapon, well, according to Tonn, that's why he is not listed in the Critical Incident Log entry Tonn explained that while he was with below. Jones, riding in the same car, he did not fire his weapon and that you did not have the facts correct when you said that you bent his badge in a shooting, because Tonn did not fire his

gun. But you saw the video, right?

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A. Yep. So I think I have mentioned this before, when I interviewed with Giordano, I think I was associating the potential that I did bend their badge, because at some time they did work for me, I associated it with the Motel 6 thing up north, when I couldn't keep up and they ran and chased the suspect to a car dealership lot, the guy tried to run Gary Jones over and Jarrett Tonn was present.

I don't know -- all I'm saying is maybe that's what he is talking about.

Because when I first interviewed with Giordano,
I didn't even remember this other one until I interviewed much later with Buena, this one that we're talking about down with Gary Jones and Tonn and the suspect in the stolen car.

So I -- maybe there is a miscommunication there like there was with me with Giordano. Are you following me on that?

Q. Yeah, I don't think so. I don't think that's the problem.

A. Okay.

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Q. Yeah, it's interesting because there are multiple representations, but in one of the findings that led to them dismissing your testimony, saying that you were not credible, was that the city provided a list of the shootings and said that Tonn was not the person who fired his weapon, it was Jones. And so I -- that would be inaccurate, right?

A. I think that's inaccurate, but, I mean, the simple answer for me would be just go look at the video.

Q. Sure. So it's an inaccurate statement according to you. So then if the city provided an incident log that said that Mr. Ramrakha was not part of that shooting in 2005, the one that we talked about at or around Relay, is it possible then that that's inaccurate, that he was a part of it?

A. No, because I -- I think that's less likely. Because now that you brought up the names, I kind of remember, it was Brent Pucci that was with Jeremie Patzer that was involved in that. Pucci left the department a long time ago.

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- Q. Maybe a good reason to stick his name in there, right?
- A. Well, I remember that Brent was involved in that -- or I think I do. You know what, I don't know. I'm trying to help you as best I can.
- Q. I know you are, and I think that you testified as best you could in front of Mr. Giordano. I'm just trying to figure out why he discredited everything you said, and I think --well, I'll leave you to -- you could probably guess what I think, but.

There is additionally -- one of the issues I've had in this case, Mr. Tribble, is obtaining documents, and I know that you are familiar, that there have been articles about it, et cetera, but there is some crucial evidence from our case that no longer exists, and I am wondering if, you know, you have any knowledge as to officers being instructed by anyone from the city to either destroy evidence or delete emails or to, you know, use various applications, such as WhatsApp or Signal, to communicate when there is a lawsuit involved.

Page 159 1 And, again, I'm not saying 2 anything about your habits or behaviors, but 3 have you been asked or have other officers you're aware of been asked by not officers to 4 5 delete or destroy or just to not have documents available? 6 7 If I'm understanding your Α. question, you're asking me if I know if 8 9 non-sworn people --10 Q. Uh-huh. 11 -- have directed sworn officers Α. 12 to destroy evidence or conceal evidence? 13 In terms of litigation. So if 0. 14 there is a -- in a litigation or investigation, 15 are you aware of instances in which persons 16 from the city or the attorneys office have 17 asked officers to delete emails or text 18 messages or to get rid of things that have been 19 sought through those investigations or those 20 lawsuits? 21 Α. No. That would be criminal 22 conduct. 23 0. Yes. Are you aware of any 2.4 allegations or rumors about that at all?

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Well, I don't remember what the Α. source was, but we're back to John Whitney, and I know that when I turned my phone in for examination, like we spoke about earlier, I think that happened in April of 2019, maybe it was April of 2018, but I think it was 2019, because I was at a two-week Krav Maga instructor course, and I had to give up my phone, and it didn't matter because I was busy getting beat up by all the young guys, but my phone was gone for four days, and that was shortly after a lot of that negative press came out I think we discussed, where I came up with my beliefs about the information from him, and there wasn't a -- I don't remember the name of the defendant, but there was a defendant where we had all been subpoenaed for our phones like six months prior to this, and that happens like regularly, where we get subpoenaed for whatever documents we have on our phones relating to this case.

The information that I had, quote-unquote, through the grapevine is that Whitney didn't turn in his phone or he did but

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he did it in a way that allowed there to be documents removed from it before it got turned in. I don't know. That's thirdhand information. I don't even know if it's accurate.

I know when they gave me the notice to turn my phone in for email adjustments or whatever, I just handed it to them. Anything that's on my phone, you know, may not be flattering to me but it's not criminal, so.

Q. When you were interviewed by Giordano, you stated that when you were looking at the badges and you had gone to collect them after you had a badge inspection, that you and Huff had a conversation in which you decided that you were going to inspect the badges for damage or that at the staff meeting badges would be inspected for damage and those badges would be turned in to be replaced, but that a conversation between the two of you was had to retract that decision and then to replace the original -- oh, gosh, I'm making no sense. I'm really sorry. It is not lunchtime where we

Page 162 1 are. 2 Α. Sorry. 3 Q. A conversation with you and Huff 4 was had over the bent badges, and initially, 5 according to your statement, the decision was to collect and then return to the officers 6 7 fixed or new badges. Is that accurate? No, that's not. 8 Α. 9 0. Okay. Tell me what the 10 conversation was. I'm interested in what you and Huff decided, if anything, in terms of the 11 12 officers inspecting their badges on their own 13 or replace them on their own or if it was going 14 to be the department replacing them. 15 true to that then? 16 Α. Okay. So the first thing I 17 would try to correct is that was not a decision 18 made by Sergeant Huff or I. 19 Okay. O. That decision came from a staff 20 Α. 21 meeting where the sergeants were to go out and 22 inspect the badges of their troops and then 23 they were to identify any of the badges that

were malformed in any way, no specific

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Page 163 description given, those badges were to be 1 2 turned in and no questions asked and then they 3 needed to be repaired or replaced. That's what I was told to do at 4 5 a staff meeting, that staff meeting I believe Sergeant Huff was present for as well, and then 6 we tried to follow suit with those orders. 7 Then how did it come to be that 8 Ο. 9 the officers were told to repair their own badges? Who told them that? 10 11 I don't know. Α. 12 Q. So as far as you know, the 13 badges were collected and the department had 14 them fixed? 15 MS. KNIGHT: Objection, 16 speculation. 17 THE WITNESS: I don't know. Ι 18 wasn't involved in that process. 19 BY MS. LORENTSON: 20 Q. All right. What, if anything, 21 do you know about Sean Monterrosa? Like what did you know at the time? 22 23 Let's say that, before there was 24 a lawsuit, like contemporaneous, what did you

Page 164 1 know, when were you aware of what had happened? 2 Α. I need to be clear, Sean 3 Monterrosa, is this the gentleman that was involved with Tonn at --4 5 Ο. Yes. -- like the shopping thing 6 Α. 7 during a looting? 8 Ο. Yes. 9 Α. Okay. I became aware of that 10 probably shortly after it occurred. I think it 11 occurred while I was off duty, and I don't know 12 when I returned to work. I know in that time 13 period there were more than one deaths in my 14 own family and I was out for a couple of 15 different periods of time. 16 I don't know looking back 17 exactly where that lines up with when I was off 18 and when I came back and when I was off again 19 and when I came in and when I finally went out all together, but it was close. 20 It was 21 somewhere in the late spring, maybe early summer of 2020, I believe. 22 23 And what did you hear? Ο. 2.4 From who?

A. I don't remember if it was from whoever the on-duty watch commander was, I can't recall, usually it was Darden, but I heard that Tonn had been involved in one of the looting responses that precipitated an officer-involved shooting, and I don't remember getting that name particularly.

Most of the time we don't know the names that well, especially if we're not there --

Q. Okay.

A. -- until it hits the paper.

Because, again, once you have an officer-involved shooting, all the involved parties are pretty much ordered not to talk to anybody about it because the thing has to be investigated. So we're very careful as noninvolved people, trying to reach out, we say, hey, let so and so know I'm glad he is okay, you don't have to talk to me about it at all.

That's it. So that's kind of what I know about that event. I know there was an officer-involved shooting in response to a

looting report somewhere in North Vallejo, and according to the papers the suspect -- this is one of those incidents where they call him unarmed but he technically was not unarmed if what I know about his case is true, because he had an object, some kind of blunt object tool in his waistband that looked like a firearm, so.

That's based on newspaper reports. That's not based on any legitimate information from the Police Department, so. But that's what I believe.

- Q. You're aware of where Jarrett
  Tonn was physically located when the shooting
  occurred, right, that he was in a vehicle?
- A. I know that he was in a vehicle, yes, at least based on what I was told.
- Q. Yes. Well, I'll represent to you that that's accurate and that he fired through the windshield of the vehicle. Is that something that you ever trained an officer to do?
  - A. Absolutely.
  - Q. In what instances?

- A. In what instance did I train?
- Q. When did you train officers that it was okay to shoot through the windshield of a car at someone?
- A. That training came about earlier in the 2010s, I don't know, '12, '13, '14. I don't know if you're familiar with it, but down south there is something called the Dorner case.
  - Q. No.

A. Okay. So kind of when this whole thing switched to as negative interaction with the public as the police have had in the last 10 or 15 years, one of the big things that was happening was officer ambushes, meaning officers being called to locations and being open fired upon as they arrived in their vehicles and/or tried to get out of their vehicles. That was a common thing for a couple years, officer ambushes.

When I originally brought up the idea, because in SWAT training, which we had yearly multi-agency regional trainings in Sacramento put on by the FBI to get all the

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teams onto a certain level like across the country, and the FBI is the federal agency that kind of helps do that, counter-ambush drills were brought to us some time about that -about that time period, and counter-ambush drills were basically they're brought back to us from all the stuff that was happening overseas, and they basically addressed officers being engaged with gunfire as they were basically stuck in their vehicles, because that was starting to happen in police in the United States, and in the Dorner case it happened several times, I believe several officers were killed by Dorner down south, who had been a police officer himself or a police officer reserve, so he knew all their tactics and training.

So we had a lot of victims to that kind of attack. So I brought this up to John Whitney and Lee Horton and the command staff, as being one of the senior members of the police department's range training and instructor staff. I believe that Megan Sheridan was actually punched getting out of

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her car once too, I don't remember, but this all had to do with officers being able to defend themselves from unorthodox platforms because that's where they're starting to be put into positions of lethal engagements.

We met some resistance originally with teaching this training. One comment by then Commander Horton was he thought it was too dangerous to train the officers because of the confined space and the limitations that a car presents. We had to discuss that a few times before I got authorization to go get taught myself by professionals and then bring that training back to the department, that happened sometime around 2012, 2014, and then it became a common training event later in the teens, '15, '16, '17.

So, yes, that did become a common part of firearms instruction, because officer ambushes started to ramp up in the early teens of this millennium, and then the Dorner case kind of punctuated it with how bad it can be. And then I know there was a case in

Dallas where I think six cops were shot responding to a call.

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Anyway, there was a year that I can't even count how many officers were shot and killed in their cars. So it became an unorthodox but a highly necessary approach to dealing with this new threat.

And in that engagement that I was in in 2012, I engaged a suspect from a vehicle, because it needed to be done.

You know, so if we're going to have that occur in real life, my belief was we needed to train officers to do it safely so they didn't hurt themselves and/or unnecessary collaterals involved in the situation.

- Q. Understood. Before you departed from the Vallejo Police Department you had -- I guess your role was -- can you correct me if I'm wrong, like it was something dealing with excessive force, like you were the go-to guy, you were specialized in like reviewing that. What was that qualification that you had? I'm sorry.
  - A. Well, I would object to the

Page 171 term -- I don't know if I'm allowed to, but I 1 2 would object to the term "excessive force." 3 Q. Well, I'm sorry --I was --4 Α. 5 I apologize; use of force. O. Yeah, I was a use-of-force 6 Α. 7 expert --8 Okay. O. 9 Α. -- considered by the department 10 based on my training and my experience in the 11 field, and I kind of was channeled into that throughout my whole career based on my 12 13 assignments as a SWAT team member, SWAT team 14 leader, SWAT team commander, canine 15 coordinator. The only thing that wasn't --16 that I didn't have to be extremely adept at, 17 because I'm no good at it, is the driving part. 18 So they never made be a driving instructor or, 19 you know, an expert, but --20 In the use of force -- sorry. 0. 21 -- I had to get a bunch of Α. 22 training in so I could help evaluate, review, 23 and hopefully modify and improve the training that existed. 24

Page 172 1 Ο. In what years were you the 2 use-of-force officer? 3 Α. I was trained to be a use-of-force instructor by the City of Vallejo 4 5 Police Department in 2007. I was actually trained in Sacramento by the Sacramento 6 7 Regional Safety Office, conducted by the Sheriff's Department out there. 8 9 Ο. And in that role did you have 10 the opportunity to train or -- well, to train 11 Jarrett Tonn? 12 Α. In that role but not at that 13 location, yes, as my tenure in the Vallejo 14 Police Department I'm sure at some point I gave 15 him that training. 16 Q. I just wanted to go through, there was an article that was written, I think 17 18 this might be what you were talking about, 19 like, you know, talking about personal information publicly, and can you tell me what 20 21 happened with Enrique Cruz? That was I think 22 in 2012. 23 Α. Enrique Cruz, can you 2.4 elaborate --

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- Q. That was someone who was sitting on a bench inside of his jail cell.
- A. Oh, yeah, yeah, I can explain that one. Actually, so can the police report and the complete video, which was never released to my knowledge.

So that incident is documented in a police report. I don't know the case numbers. It should be fully retrievable. It was examined by the use-of-force guys over at the Professional Standards Building because everything in the force goes over to them, it's routed to them, and it's looked at.

That was the result of what is called a felony strip search being conducted, and what the public was shown or whatever was leaked to the press, in my opinion, was not the complete set of facts, it was a small clip of the video, it did not include audio, and I know for a fact, having been the watch commander, that those cells have their videos constantly running on a loop. So the whole incident was recorded but only a clip was released. Audio was recorded, because we had to be reminded

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several times to watch out for what you say in the hallways because the mics are so good in the cells, they'll pick up personal conversations, don't say stupid stuff, you know.

None of that stuff got out.

Only the clip of me taking the suspect into custody was released.

Now, if that whole video had been released and anybody had read the police report, it would have clearly shown and stated and we would have heard audibly the strip search -- the felony strip search admonition to the suspect, and that admonition goes something to the effect of this is done when you conduct a felony strip search, and if I recall the facts of that case correctly, he had been involved in a felony car pursuit that may or may not have involved a weapon and/or drugs.

So I was conducting the felony strip search, which means I was not the only one there, there was a witness outside the door, I believe that shows up in the video, but prior to conducting a strip search you give an

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admonition to the suspect saying, "Look, we're doing this strip search because we have reason to believe you may either have contraband and/or a weapon on your person that I need to recover. Until we complete this strip search I have to assume that you're armed, so I need you to follow the instructions that are given and make no movements that are not instructed. Ιf you do make any movements that are not instructed, I'm going to have to, for my safety and yours, assume that you're trying to access a weapon and I'm going to need to take you into custody by whatever force necessary so that neither one of us has to get hurt." Right? That instruction is given. That's called the strip search admonition.

That instruction was given on that video that should have had audio and that instruction was documented in a police report that nobody ever referenced.

What you saw on the clip was an argumentative, belligerent suspect that had been warned several times to calm down and quit moving around and not to make any movements or

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he is going to have to be taken into custody, and then he got up in a lunging toward me manner and I took him into custody using reasonable force.

It was examined by the people that examine applications of force, it was commonly knowledged and documented. In my personal opinion it was leaked to the press minus all those other details to make me look bad.

And no matter how you use force, it doesn't look good. And, to be honest, nobody enjoys using force. It sucks. It requires more documentation, more critical circumspect of an already difficult job, and a lot of times you get hurt, so. People don't even think about that, but that's the truth.

- Q. But there was no finding of fault or anything by the Vallejo Police

  Department --
  - A. No.
  - Q. -- is what you said, okay.

Prior to your departure from the Vallejo PD there was a fatal shooting involving

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you and Kevin Smith in August of 2003. What was that incident?

Α. That's exactly what you said it was, there was a -- I didn't remember the name. I still -- for some reason I don't remember his name too well, but that was a car stop I had nothing to do with but I was working on duty at the time, it went south, meaning the suspect resisted, produced a firearm, evaded less lethal force to be taken into apprehension and engaged the officers with gunfire, fled into a children's park a block and a half or so away through some residential area, one of the junior officers tried to take him into custody and was overpowered by the suspect. suspect then accessed that junior officer's firearm, the firearm discharged in that officer's holster.

I remember that officer screaming, "He has got my gun, he has got my gun," and then that suspect was engaged by both Sergeant Gordon and myself with gunfire, and I believe he was deceased on scene.

Q. Was there any finding of fault

by the Vallejo Police Department as a result of the investigation?

A. No.

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Q. Okay. Let's see, there was an incident in 2010 involving Guy Jarreau, Jr. Can you tell me what happened there?

Α. Yes. My partner and I at that time, that was Corporal Mark Nicole, had just left a -- we had already talked about the robbery sting operation that occurred in 2012. Well, we had just left a similar operation that turned out not to be a robbery so nothing happened but we were set up for it in case it did, and we were driving back from the location of that failed sting operation and we drove by a tattoo parlor, I think it was a tattoo parlor, somewhere on Sonoma Boulevard there in Central Vallejo, noticed a large group of people, we were in a non-marked but patrol vehicle, like a Crown Victoria that was a dark color, I don't remember if it was black or gray or something, but we went, so that nobody would see us, we went around the corner and into a vacant parking lot, because we had our tactical

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gear on for this sting operation, and I remember we were taking all of our gear off, which included long rifles, heavy plates, helmets, all that stuff, because we anticipated an armed conflict in the robbery sting.

We got rid of all that, put it in the trunk, and in what we called an alert tone, which signifies an emergency incident going on, came across the radio, and it was a report of a man with a gun at the exact location we had just passed that was like a block and a half from us, and we responded.

We tried to coordinate a response with the other element of our sting operation, which was a different van full of guys in the same unit, we tried to coordinate it so that we could arrive at the same time but we had communication issues with Nextels and car radios and Channel 1 and the Channel 2 that we frequently use for special operations.

So we wound up -- Mark Nicole and I wound up arriving there first, and Mark was stuck with the vehicle control and I was on the passenger side, so I was the first one out.

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As I stepped out, I was in a modified police uniform, I had a vest on that identified me as a police officer, you see a lot of cops wearing them nowadays, but I had a vest on over like khaki clothes, khaki BDUs, so to speak, with a badge and all the police stuff that you see on police guys and gals, the holstered weapon and the whole nine.

I remember coming out of the vehicle knowing it's an armed suspect, I had the description of the suspect and I had just seen that suspect about two minutes prior, so I identified him immediately, and as I stepped out of the vehicle I had my pistol in my hand already because it was an armed conflict I was about to engage in, I remember telling the people at the scene, everybody get down, don't move, and this one guy -- everybody complied, but this one guy who had matched the suspect description looked at me and he slowly started walking away, which is really kind of weird because most time people try to run, and as he turned into the alley I saw the handle of a pistol in his back pocket.

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I have been around pistols a long time, I can identify from 20 feet or yards a pearl handled pistol, if you can imagine it had an actual pearl handled pistol, and as he ducked into the alleyway, and the report had been that he had already been brandishing the weapon so I was concerned with safety of the public. There is a lot of residences as you go down that alleyway. Also concerned for myself because I knew it was kind of a one-on-one thing.

Mark Nicole was stuck trying to renegotiate the position in the vehicle. It was heavy traffic. I knew the guy knew I was there and I knew he knew I was following him, and I was concerned that as I turned the corner to get my eyeballs on him, we might be engaged in a gunfight, but I also didn't want him to get out of the area before we could set up a primer because apparently he had already been brandishing this thing, and it was like 2:00 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, it was high traffic, people getting out of school. I think it was a school day.

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So I was going over scenarios in my head as I was approaching this corner and I knew he knew I was chasing him because we made eye contact, and I had told myself, you know what -- I got on the Nextel as I was chasing him trying to tell people where to go to cut him off because I didn't want him getting out of there, and I told myself, look, what I expect and what I hope is that I see this guy going and it's nothing but feet and elbows, you know, and he is trying to be feet and he runs into another cop and they get him off safely, right, but what I need to be prepared for is based on him just strolling into this alley, he didn't look like he was going to be very far, so now I got to be concerned he's got a position of advantage on me, when I come around this corner, I'm going to get shot. So I came up with a quick plan in my head, which is one of the things they try to train us to do, and I knew there was vehicles and a traffic jam on the other side of me at this alley, so if I was to receive qunfire, it wasn't just an opportunity for me to get shot and killed, it

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was an opportunity for people in the vehicles behind me to get shot and killed, but at some point you got to put your Kevlar in between you and other people, and that's just the way it is.

So I made a decision to approach that corner with very heavy footfalls so that he could predict me turning that corner, if he was nearby, which I did, and then I paused a second and then instead of turning the corner at the normal height of my human body, being about 6 foot, 6 foot 1, I squatted down to about a 4 foot and did what they call a quick peek, because if he was going to engage me, I wanted him to have a minimal target to hit and I didn't want my head to be in the place a head shot would normally go, so I turned quickly around the corner slowly, and I had already told myself what I hope was to see him trying to go over a fence and then I could tell my buddies where to get him at, but if he is not running and he is a few feet away and he has still got a weapon in his hand, there is pretty much one reason he is going to be doing that,

Page 184 and when I turned that corner with a quick peek 1 2 he was doing exactly what I feared that he was 3 going to do, he was turning on me and he was pulling a pearl handled revolver out of his 4 waistband. So I fired twice. 5 I don't think the first round 6 7 hit him, but I'm pretty sure the second one did, because he went down, and then I 8 9 approached him and I had a conversation with 10 him. 11 And, wait, so but -- okay. So Ο. 12 you had a conversation with him? 13 Yeah. Α. 14 Ο. Okay. 15 MS. KNIGHT: Do you need a 16 minute? 17 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I could use 18 a minute. 19 MS. KNIGHT: Yeah, can we take a 20 quick break, Amanda? 21 MS. LORENTSON: Of course. 22 Sure. 23 MS. KNIGHT: We just need like 2.4 five minutes.

Page 185 1 2 (Whereupon there was a recess in 3 the proceeding.) 4 5 BY MS. LORENTSON: 6 Q. There was an investigation into 7 this shooting incident with Guy Jarreau, right? Yes, ma'am. 8 Α. 9 0. And then there was a lawsuit 10 that followed. In the lawsuit his family 11 claimed that he was holding a green cup when he 12 was shot and had his hands in the air. Is that 13 inaccurate then? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Where would the green cup, hands Ο. 16 in the air thing come from? 17 Α. I don't know. To my knowledge, 18 the only people there was myself and Guy 19 I believe sometime later a witness Jarreau. 20 was located that saw the whole thing, but. He did have a cup in one hand 21 22 and his other hand was on a gun that got -- it 23 was coming out of his waistband, so. 2.4 So he has one hand up in the air Q.

with a cup and in the other hand he is reaching for a gun behind his back or he is pointing his gun?

- A. Well, I never said he had his hand up in the air with a cup.
  - Q. Okay.

A. I know that when I fired my weapon, he had his right hand in a shooting position on his pistol and it was being pulled out of his right hip waistband or maybe from his right hip pocket in my direction when I decided to fire to prevent him from getting that weapon up and on to me to discharge rounds. It could have killed me or the person behind me in their vehicles.

That cup I noticed, because all of my attention was on that hand with the gun in it, and his location and proximity when I turned that corner versus someone that would be trying to flee, because he was only about 10 yards and I gave him plenty of time to be 30, 40 yards away, I focused on that right hand on that gun, it was coming up out of the waistband the way I've seen it happen over 1,000 times at

the range, I decided to fire.

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It wasn't until he hit the ground that I noticed the cup in his left hand hit the ground, and I couldn't even tell you it's green. I don't know if that's accurate.

- Q. You said that you had a conversation with him, but what was the nature of the conversation?
- A. They were instructions for him not to get -- because when I first came upon him, I was solo, so I kept my weapon trained on him in case he had tried to re-access that weapon, which at some course in that engagement the hammer on that pistol became entangled with one of his belt loops, because I remember when we directed whoever responded to disarm him or it might even have been -- you know, I might have kicked it loose, somebody arrived to handcuff him because we kept him at gunpoint, and that hammer of his pistol had somehow become entangled with his belt loop.

I kept giving him directions not to put his hands down there because we'd have to shoot him again, which he didn't and we

Page 188 didn't, until he was handcuffed. And once he 1 2 was handcuffed, I tried to get his name from 3 him, I tried to tell him that he would be okay because we had the cop -- or the ambulance 4 5 coming, and I -- in my mind he had only been hit once and it's very rare, you know, that one 6 7 torso shot from a pistol would have lethal results, so I was trying to encourage him, and 8 9 it wasn't until later that I found out he had died from his injuries. 10 11 Are there any other use-of-force Ο. incidents that you were involved with 12 13 professionally? 14 I can't count. I mean, that's 15 too broad because even --16 Q. Okay. Sure. How many 17 officer-involved shootings were you personally 18 involved in? 19 I guess for lack of a -- well, Α. let's call me an actor, okay --20 21 Q. Sure. 22 -- because that's what they Α. 23 called us in investigations. 2.4 I've been an actor in four

Page 189 officer-involved shootings, one in Concord, 1 2 three in Vallejo. 3 Q. And then the three I believe we spoke about, that was -- I think, actually, we 4 5 talked about Guy, and then you said there was one through a windshield or in a car? 6 7 No; I was in a vehicle, I fired Α. from the passenger side through the open 8 9 passenger window with a rifle. 10 Q. When was that? 11 Α. 2012. 12 And can you please tell me about Q. 13 that incident? 14 We have already discussed this Α. 15 incident. 16 Q. We did? 17 Yeah. The suspect's name was Α. 18 David Webb, if I recall correctly, and it was 19 that reverse robbery sting we were doing. 20 Understood. Okay. Through the 0. 21 I didn't make the connection that was 22 through a car. 23 Α. Yeah. It was from a vehicle, it 24 wasn't through a car. I'm not trying to be

	Page 190
1	nitpicky but, you know
2	Q. I get it.
3	A words matter.
4	Q. Of course.
5	A. So, yeah, it was from a vehicle
6	where I was part of the arrest team and it was
7	through an open passenger side window of the
8	front seat.
9	MS. LORENTSON: I think I might
10	be almost done.
11	Just so I can anticipate,
12	Katelyn or Jacob, are you going to have
13	any questions?
14	MS. KNIGHT: Yeah, just a few.
15	MR. GRAHAM: Yeah, just a
16	couple.
17	MS. LORENTSON: Okay. Why don't
18	you guys go and then I'll look at my
19	notes while you're
20	MR. GRAHAM: You go ahead,
21	Katelyn.
22	MS. KNIGHT: Thanks.
23	BY MS. KNIGHT:
24	Q. Do you have a specific memory of

	Page 191
1	having bent Jarrett Tonn's badge?
2	A. A specific memory, no, I do not.
3	Q. Do you have a specific memory of
4	having bent Sanjay Ramrakha's badge?
5	A. No, I do not.
6	Q. The Critical Incident Review you
7	were discussing earlier of the officer-involved
8	shooting involving Tonn and Jones where officer
9	Tonn fired his weapon, do you recall the
10	suspect in that OIS?
11	A. I think it might be Brown is her
12	last name.
13	Q. Jerrell Brown, does that sound
14	right?
15	A. Yes, yes, ma'am.
16	MS. KNIGHT: Okay. So those
17	were what I have. Jacob?
18	BY MR. GRAHAM:
19	Q. Yeah, so Katelyn asked one of my
20	questions. The only other one I have for you,
21	Mr. Tribble, is, do you have a specific
22	recollection of witnessing Tonn's badge being
23	bent?
24	A. No.

Page 192 1 MR. GRAHAM: Okay. That's all I 2 have. Thank you. 3 MS. LORENTSON: I'm just looking 4 through my notes. Bear with me for a 5 minute. BY MS. LORENTSON: 6 7 Josh Coleman bent Zack Q. Jacobson's badge, correct? You witnessed that? 8 9 Α. I thought I witnessed that, but 10 in retrospect I think I may have been 11 misinterpreting what I saw. 12 What did you see then? What now Q. 13 do you think that you saw? 14 Well, what I saw was Coleman 15 asked -- we were at the Relay Club, Coleman was 16 on duty, I was on duty, Zack was off duty, 17 Coleman said, "Let me see your badge," he 18 looked at it, I thought he had both hands on 19 it, like I had when I bent badges, and then he acknowledged a bent badge and handed it back to 20 21 Zack. That's what I saw. 22 I originally thought he had bent 23 it, because I didn't know until I went to 24 Healy's courtroom that anyone else had been

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doing any badge bending. So I thought Zack -- or Josh had basically done what I did to him, because everything else looked the same and his hands were in the same position.

It wasn't until I found out that somebody else may have bent Zack's badge at Healy's courtroom that I realized I might have misinterpreted what I saw.

- Q. Okay. I want to go back very briefly to Travis Aspegren, which I know I'm butchering, but my understanding of the reason why he was brought in to testify or to give a statement to Giordano is because he acknowledged about an interaction with Ryan McMahon and another individual at the firing range I guess, and Ryan did not want to switch guns with another individual because Ryan said that his gun had two bodies on it. Do you know what that is referring to?
- A. I have no knowledge of that exchange whatsoever. This is the first time I've ever heard of that.
- Q. Have you ever heard an officer use that terminology, "I have a body on this

gun" or "There are a couple bodies on this gun" or two bodies, have you ever heard anything like that at all?

A. Yeah.

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- O. Okay. And what does that mean?
- A. I don't know that it's come from officers or whomever used weapons in the line of combat or duty, but frequently that's referred to as if a gun has been used in service, not necessarily whether it's been a lethal use but the gun has been used by the officer or combatant in the line of duty.
- Q. Is that something that you would have addressed if you heard someone talking about their gun having bodies on it?
- A. When I was less mature, probably not, but as I got later in my career I probably said, "Hey, we don't talk like that," you know, "It's not a good example."

And just like this case is evidence of, everything can be misconstrued. It's not a good idea to provide anybody ammunition to allude things that are not correct.

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Q. Understood. Misconstruing aside, as you sit here today, I know you -- you know, we've talked a lot about your belief and what some practices mean and what they don't mean and you have taken a lot of blame for the badge bending, but looking back on, you know, the badge bending procedure, do you think there are things that others in the department could have done besides yourself to stop this behavior or to address it before it became this problem that it has now become?

MS. KNIGHT: Objection, vague, speculation, incomplete hypothetical, foundation.

MS. LORENTSON: Okay. Sure. BY MS. LORENTSON:

Q. It's very clear that at some point there was some suggestion to you that this was all of your fault or was that an internal process, like you internally decided that all of this was on you? I really just -- genuinely, I would love to know.

A. It may be my ego, but I do believe that I was the source of this thing and

I feel like I'm responsible for all of the negative consequences that it may have brought.

Q. All of them, every single negative consequence is --

- A. None of this would have occurred if it had not been for my, for lack of a better term, boneheaded idea with Golinveaux in a dark place sometime in 2000 when a couple of guys were talking about some hairy stuff they had been through and how we could help each other out, if I hadn't have done that and brought it to the Police Department, none of this would be occurring.
- Q. Well, but by "this," you mean just like the negative publicity about badge bending, that's how I'm taking what you're saying, like all of the bad stuff you're talking about is just the negative press, right?
- A. That's -- that's what I'm talking about, yes.
- Q. And so you feel that all of the -- you know, your decisionmaking and thought process and your choice back then to

bend a badge, the only negative repercussion was bad press for the Police Department and that's all the bad stuff you're talking about?

MS. KNIGHT: Misstates

testimony. Go ahead.

MS. LORENTSON: Then he can restate it. But, Katelyn, you don't need to coach him. He is a grown man.

THE WITNESS: I'm getting gray too. Thanks.

I believe everything that occurred forcewise is completely legitimate and would have happened in this department had I ever shown up or not. I think the negative connotation of the badge bending, being associated with those things, is solely on me because I brought that.

## BY MS. LORENTSON:

Q. But how did that association happen? Like if one is just supporting a police officer that, you know, had to take -- if what you're saying is accurate and everyone felt the same way, that it's just supporting an

	Page 198
1	officer who had to do a really hard thing in
2	the line of duty, then how did that cross paths
3	with the use of force that we've been talking
4	about?
5	MS. KNIGHT: Objection,
6	speculation, foundation.
7	MS. LORENTSON: He just said it,
8	Katelyn. And, again, you don't need to
9	coach him.
10	MS. KNIGHT: I'm not coaching.
11	I'm just providing
12	MS. LORENTSON: Well,
13	speculation is actually not an actual
14	objection in California. So I had to
15	look that up on the 45-minute lunch
16	break, but it's not a real objection.
17	MS. KNIGHT: Well, he is
18	required to testify to things
19	MS. LORENTSON: I don't
20	again, please do not coach your
21	witness. I'll ask the question again.
22	BY MS. LORENTSON:
23	Q. Your opinion is that you have
24	brought on all of this negative publicity to

Page 199 the department because of the badge bending, 1 2 you have made a correlation to that being 3 intertwined with the excessive force. How did 4 that correlation come to be, in your opinion, 5 based on your belief that you were a part of that? 6 7 Objection, MS. KNIGHT: misstates testimony, foundation, 8 9 speculation. 10 MS. LORENTSON: Cool. 11 THE WITNESS: Can I answer? 12 MS. KNIGHT: You can, yeah. Ι 13 am not going to instruct you not to. 14 Go ahead. 15 THE WITNESS: I have a -- not to 16 be rude, but I do take issue with your 17 allegation that there is any 18 correlation with excessive force, 19 because I have been around this 20 department for almost all of these 21 events that we've talked about, and 22 every one of them has not only been 23 investigated by the department but by 2.4 the District Attorney's Office, the